### AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, August 7, 1856. Powers of Mr. Dallas in the Central American No gotiations-Great Britain Urging upon Spain the Sale of Cuba to the United States - Her Motive to Checkmate Louis Napoleon's Spanish Pro

The statement of the London Times, that Mr. Dallas is empowered by his government to treat for a definite and final settlement of the Central Ame rican difficulties, independent of subsequent supervision and action by the United States, is not correct. Mr. Datlas' instructions give him extraordinary latitude in treating upon the question, beyond two or three points, which are to remain as set down by the Secretary. From the fact that the British Ministry have conceded to these demands and that Mr. Dallas is on all other subjects on the Central American question at liberty to entertain the most favorable terms offered by the British Ministry, has arisen, doubtless, the impression pronounced as a fact by the Times, and now in general

I learn, from a correct source, that the British government has again been urging upon Spain the sale of Cuba to the United States, as the only means left to replenish her exhausted treasury, and to meet the demands upon her by England, in favor of her numerous British claimants. This intelligence is in every way reliable, and also remarkable, as indicacative of the long cutertained opinion in England that Cuba must ultimately become American pro-perty by force or purchase. This second effort of England to impress this fact favorably upon Spain was made during the ministry of Espartero, who was not alone averse to a consideration of the subject but refused to present the paper making it, to his colleagues of the ministry. The British Minister at the court of Madrid, however, through whose bands this important document had passed, made O Donnell acquainted with its contents, and urged

at the court of Madrid, however, through whose bands this important document had passed, made O'Donnell acquainted with its contents, and urged the necessity for action, if the Queen's government would hope to sustain itself, and which it could not do without fresh pecuniary aid.

When this question of the sale of Cuba came before the Cortes, at the commencement of the late Spanish Ministry, it was not permitted to be discussed; but the proposition, should it be made just now, it is thought would meet with a far different reception. It is evident that the Queen cannot support herself any length of time against the revolutionary spirit growing up and encouraged in her dominions without funds to back her, and those funds are not available to her in any effort she may make for their acquirement in Europe. It is quite probable that England is aware of this, as well as of the design of Louis Napoleon upon the crown of Spain, the success of which would be of far more serious consequences to England than that of Cuba passing into the hands of the United States. So you see that the Cuba question is again up; and this time it bids fair to become one of surmounting interest to England and the United States. Strange, should England abandon her old ally for an alliance with the United States. Such an event is by no means improbable. Further information will give additional interest to the present interesting relations of Spain and England.

Washington, Aug. 7, 1866.

The Efficiency of the Nacy.

The Committee on Navai Affairs in the House of Representatives have agreed upon a substitute to the Senate's Naval bill, which was so elaborately discussed during the past winter. General Bocock, the author of the substi-tute, strikes out all the provisions relative to Courts Martial, and submits the whole question to the discretion and wisdom of the federal executive, by and with the advice and consent of the United States Senate. The bill will probably be reported in a few days as follows:-

probably be reported in a few days as follows:—

20 amend an act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the Nary."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assumbled, That whonever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that injustice was done to any officer of the Navy, under the act of February 23, 1855, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," he shall be, are hereby is authorized and empowered to nominate, act by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to Sppaint, such officer, in case he shall have been placed on the reserved list, to the active service list; and in case he shall have been dropped, then either to the active service list or to the reserved list on leave of absence ray, or to the reserved list on furlough pay, as to this may appear just and proper; and if the Precident shall be satisfied that any officer of the Navy, placed on the reserved list of the play is to the may appear just and proper; and if the Precident shall be satisfied that any officer of the Navy, placed on the reserved list of the cive leave of absence pay, he shall be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to recommend, and is not with the aftered and empowered to recommend, and is not at the first of the target of the reserved to recommend, and is not with the aftered and empowered to recommend, and is not with the aftered and empowered to recommend, and the nade with the aftered and empowered to recommend.

catilide to recive leave of absence pay, he shall be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to recommend, and by and with the altylec and consent of the Senate to transfer such efficer to the reserved list on leave of absence pay; provided that all power of nomination given to the President by this act shall terminate at the expiration of twelve months from the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the operation of the present law limiting the number of officers of the Navy shall be suspended, so far as to authorize the restorations provided for in this act: Provided, that there shall be no further promotions or appointments in any grade, after said restorations shall have been made there to until such grade in the active service shall be reduced to the limit now prescribed by law. That when any such officer shall be restored to the Navy, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the officer so restored shall occupy that position and rank in the Navy which he would have held had he not been relired, furloughed, or dropped by the order of the President on the report of the Naval Board.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That officers who were dropped, as aforesaid, and who shall not be restored.

were dropped, as afore-aid, and who shall not be restored to the naval service within one year from the pas-age bereof, shall be entitled to receive one year's duty pay of their grades.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That all officers who

rany be restored to active service, under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to draw the same pay they were drawing at the time they were retired or dropped, for and during the time of such retirement or suspension from the active service aforesaid.

The Administration and the Kansas Legisla-

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, COMMUNICATING A REPORT, IN COMPLIANCE WITE A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE, OF THE 21st ULTI-

A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE, OF THE 21ST ULTIMO, CALLING FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE
INSTRUCTIONS SENT TO MILITARY OFFICERS IN
TANSAS.

AUGUST 5, 1856.—Read, referred to the Committee on
Territories and ordered to be printed.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, August 4, 1856.

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:—
I communicate berewith a report of the Secretary of
War, in response to a resolution of the Senate, calling for
information in relation to instructions "issued to any
military officer in command in Kaneas to disperse any
unarmed meeting of the people of that Territory, or to
prevent, by military power, any assemblage of the people of that Territory.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 30, 1856.

prevent, by miniary power, any assemblings of the people of that Territory."

Wan Dermitment, July 30, 1856.

Siz.—The resolution of the Senate of the 21st instant, which requests you to inform that body "if any instructions have been issued to any military officer in command in Ketsas to disperse any unarmed meeting of the people of that Territory, or to prevent, by military power, any assemblings of the people of that Territory," has been duly considered.

In reply thereto, I have the honor to inform you that no such orders as those referred to therein have been issued from this department.

The accompanying papers contain the only orders or instructions in relation to this matter from the War Department to the commanding officers of the military force in Kanias. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

JEFF'N DAVIS, Secretary of War.

in Kansas. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't JEFF'N DAVIS, Secretary of War. To the PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1856. Sementer of Washington, February 15, 1856. Sementer of the President has, by proclamation, warned all persons combined for insurrection or invasive aggression against the organized government of the Territory of Kansas, or associated to resist the due execution of the laws therein, to obtain from such resolutionary and lawless proceedings; and has commanded them to disperse and retire reaccelly to their respective aboles, on pain of being resisted by his whole constitutional power. If, therefore, the Government of the Territory, finding the ordinary course of fudicial proceedings, and the powers vested in the United States marchale, smalepuble for the suppression of insurrectionary combinations, or armed resistance to the execution of the law, should make a reputation upon you to furnish a military force to will kim in the performance of that optical duty, you are hereby directed to employ for that purpose such part of your command or may, in your judgment, consistently be detached from their ordinary duty.

In executing this delicate function of the military power of the United States, you will exercise much caution to avoid, if possible, collision with even insurgent citizens, and the laws.

from their ordinary duty.

In executing this delicate function of the military power of the United States, you will exercise much caution to savold, if possible, collision with even insurgent citizens, and will endeavor to suppress resistance to the laws and constituted authorities by that moral force which, happily, in our country, is ordinarily sufficient to secure respect to the laws of the land, and the regularly constituted authorities of the government. You will use a cound discretion as to the moment at which the further employment of the military force may be discontinued, and avail yourself of the first opportunity to return with your command to the more grateful and prouder service of the soldier—that of common defence.

For your guidance in the premises, you are referred to the acts of February 28, 1703, and March 3, 1807, (see Military Laws, pages 301 and 123,) and to the proclamation of the President, a copy of which is berewith transmitted.

Should you need further or more specific instructions, or abould, in the progress of events, doubts arise in your

mitted.

Should you need further or more specific instructions, or should, in the progress of events, doubts arise in your mind as to the course which it may be proper for you to pursue, jou will communicate directly with this department, stating the points upon which you wish to be informed. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

FEFF N DAVIS, Severary of War.

Colonel E. V. Summer, United States Army, commanding Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. Col. Pann Sr. Gronge Cooke, United States Army, commanding Fort Riley, K. T.

ADJUTANT GUNERAL'S ORNICS, WARRINGTON, March 26, 1858

Ser.—Your communication of the 8th inst., asking for your government the views of the Department in relation to the course which should be pursued towards all armed bodies coming into the Territory of Kansas, either from Missouri or from a distance, North or South, whatever may be their professed objects, has been received and submitted to the Secretary of War, by whom I am directed to say in reply that the question as to where the men may come from, or whether armed or unarmed, is mot one for the inquiry or consideration of the commanding officer. It is only when an armed resistance is offered to the laws and against the peace and quiet of the Territory, and when, under such circumstances, a requisition for military force is made upon the commanding officer by the authority specified in his instructions, that he is empowered to act. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obscient servant.

S. COOFER, Adjutant General.

Col. E. V. Sunner, First cavalry, commanding, &c., Fort Leavenworth, K. T.

Headquarters First Cavalry.

Col. E. V. Summer, First cavalcy, commanding, &c., Fort Leavenworth, K. T.

Headquarters First Cavalry,
Four Leavenworth, May 12, 1856.

Colonia — I have just returned from Lecompton. Great excitement is prevailing in the country at this moment in consequence of the Marshal and Sherilf summoning large posses, without reference to the Governor, as they say to maintain the law. I said to the Governor officially that it would arrest and hold subject to the orders of the civil authorities any men in the Territory against whom writs were issued a and further, that in order to preserve the peace of the country, I would place my entire regiment immediately at any point he might designate.
The governor is evidently desirous of availing himself of the regular troops as the only means of preserving peace, but he does not think proper to assume the responsibility of controlling them under civil officers by taking it upon himself to decide what kind of posse they shall use, and consequently they are made up of partisans; and if they do not bring about a serious collision it will be because both parties have a wholesome fear for each other.

sans and if they do not bring about a serious coitision it will be because both parties have a wholesome fear for each other.

I enclose an application from the people of Lawrence which I sent, of course, to the Governor, with the accompanying letter. I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Colonel First Cavalry, Commanding.

Colonel S. Coopen, Adjutant General, U. S. A.

NEAR LAWRENCE, Yay 12, 1856.

GOVERNOR—The enclosed paper was presented to me last night, the committee stating that they had heard I had authority to act in these matters. I told them they had been mishiformed; that it was left for you to decide when the troops should come out, and if they had any application to make it should be made to you, which they said they should do immediately.

I fully understand the difficulties of your position at this critical moment and I am anxious to aid you to the full extent of my power and ability. I am impressed with the belief that a large and commanding force, placed midway between this and Lecompton, would have great moral effect in repressing these disturbances. I am, G ivernor, with much respect, your obecton servant.

E. Y. SUMNER, Colonel First Cavalry, com d.g.

His Excellency W. Shannor.

E. V. SUMNER, Colonel First Cavalry, com'd g.

His Excellency W. Shannon.

Lawrence, Kannas, May 11, 1356.

Siz—We have to submit for your consideration the following report of a meeting of citizens of Lawrence, holden at seven o'clock this evening:

Whereas, we have the most reliable information from every section of the Territory that armed bands of men are forming, and that several bundreds are now encamped within a few miles of this town, who make most violent threats of the destruction of the town and its inhabitants; therefore.

Resolved, That Messrs, Topliff, Hutchinson and Roberts constitute a committee to wait on Colonel Sumner, commender of the first regiment of United States cavalry,

Resolved, That Messys, Tophit, Hutchisson and Roberts constitute a committee to wait on Colonel Summer, commander of the first regiment of United States cavalry, and inform him of our imminent danger, and respectfully ask of him such protection as he may be able to extend to us consistent with the authority in him vested.

Very respectfully, yours,

C. W. TOPLIFF.

C. W. TOPLIFF. W. G. ROBERTS, JOHN HUTCHINSON. COLONET E. V. SUMMER, Commander of First Regiment U. S. Cavalry.

WAR\*DEMARMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 23, 1856. 
SIR—Your letter of the 12th inst., this day submitted to me by the Adjutant General, has been read, with its enclosure.

Sim-Your letter of the 12th inst., this day submitted to me by the Adjutant General, has been read, with its enclosures.

You have justly construed your instructions, and your course is approved. The zeal manifested by you to preserve order, and prevent civil strife between our following the continuous in Kansas receives full commendation; but you have properly refused to interpose the military power of the United States, except under the circumstances and conditions contemplated in your instructions, authorized by the laws of the United States, and warranted by the genius of our political justitutions. It will be equally within your province to maintain the supremacy of the law and the duly authorized government of the Territory, from whatever source they may be assailed, whenever the government shall require your aid in the manner specified in your instructions. And for the great purpose which justifies the employment of military force, it malters not whether the subsersion of the law arises from a denial of the existence of the government, or whether to proceed from a lawless disregard of the wight to protection of person and a lawless disregard of the vight to protection of person and calculated and established.

Very respectfully, our obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War.

Colonel E. V. Sumera, Commanding 1st Regiment Cavalry,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Austrant General Cavalry of the first of the services of the process of the pro

Abjurant General's Office,

Abjurant General's Office,

Sig.—Your letter of the 7th inst, reporting your return
to Fort Leavenworth and the measures adopted by you,
under the proclamation of the acting Governor of KansaTerritery, dated July 4, 1856, has been received and laid
before the Secretary of War, by whom it has been returned to this office with the following endorsement,
which is communicated to you for your information and
government:

The communicated to you for your information

enclosed, indicate that circumstances not disclosed in previous reports existed to justify him in employing the military forces to disperse the Assembly at Topeks. Though thus indicated it is not yet made fully to appear that the case was one in which, by his instructions, he was authorited to set, viz.:—That the Governor had found the ordinary course of judicial proveedings, and the powers vested in the United States Marshal, inadequate to effect the purpose which was accomplished by the tripoyouent of the troops of the United States. Col. Sumner will be called upon to communicate upon this point. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Sec. of War. WAR DEPARSMENT, July 19, 1856.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, S. COOPER, Adjutant G. Col. E. V. Semson, First Cavalry, Fort Leavesworth Kansas Territory.

The Proposed Presidential Law.
In the Senate of the United States, August 5, 1866.
Mr. Bernan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill, which was read the first and second times, considered as in Committee of the Whole, and postponed to, and made the special order for Monday next, the Hith August.
On the 26th of June, 1856, the Senate adopted a resolution in the following words:

der for Monday next, the 11th Angust.

On the 2th of June, 1836, the Senate adopted a resolution in the following words:—

Whereas the constitution of the United States provides that Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resultanton, or minability, both of the President and Vice Prosident, declaring what officer shall then act as Fresident such officer shall eath accordingly until the disability be removed, or a Fresident shall be elected.

And whereas, it greatly concerns the peace of the country, and, perhaps, the very existence of the government, that the laws enacted by Congress in pursuance of that provision of the constitution, should be so comprehensive as to provide for the every versacy that can possibly occur in the office of President and the provision of the constitution, should be so comprehensive as to provide for every versacy that can possibly occur in the office of President design of the constitution, should be so comprehensive as to provide for every versacy that can be subject, may be remedied, and further controversy prevents of the United States. That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to evanuate into those have, and inquire whether the provisions they contain are constitutional proper and adequate, in all respects, to that nitrose and end, or whether any further legislation be necessary or proper, and is report thereon by biff or otherwise.

The committee has considered this subject with great care, and kerewith reports a biff adequate, in its opinion, to meet all the difficulties suggested.

The first section of the second article of the constitution is the cane to which the resolution refers; and that article, together with the acts of Congress passed to give it effect, have been brought under consideration by the committee. The section of the constitution is as follows:—

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to diacharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the V

And the act of Congress approved March 1st, 1792, in reference to this subject, contains two sections, the ninth and tenth, which are as follows:—

reference to this subject, contains two sections, to wit, the ninth and tenth, which are as follows:—

Sec. 9. That in case of a removal, death, re signation, or inability, both of the President and Yice President of the United States, the President of the Scande, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall act as President of the Chited States, until the dashvilly be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The second of the Chited States, until the dashvilly be removed, or a President shall be elected.

President shall be helped the offices of President and Vice President shall be elected.

President shall be helped the offices of President and Vice President shall be the elected.

President shall be second to the second the Secretary of State shall forthwhic cause a control to the elected of the elected shall be specified to the second to the second to the state, and shall be reposited to the state, and shall be reposited or chosen in the several state, within forty four days preceding the little Welnesday in December, then next ensuing; pravided there shall be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the said first Welnesday in December, then next ensuing, pravided there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification on the first Welnesday in December, and if the term for which the President and Vice President institution of such notification on the first Welnesday in December, and if the term for which the President and Vice President institution to the the sections and the section and the sections and the section and the section and the section of the

shall meet and give their voles on the said has wednesday in December, and the proceedings and dulies of the said electors and others shall be pursuant to the directions prescribed in his act.

The committee will first give its attention to the consideration of this last section, as the one mainly hevelving contitut lonal authority to pass it under the provisions of the 5th section of the 2d article.

The first point of view in which this section of the act has been presented to the committee is this. Can Congress, oader the general authority and in strict pursuance of the constitution, do anything mere than designate the efficer to perform all the duties of President for the unexpired term of the vacancy occasioned in any one of the methods contemplated in the constitution? It has been supposed and maintained, with a good deal of to ex, that the legislation of Congress must be controlled by the 1st section of the 2d article of the constitution, which reads as follows:—

The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, tegether with the Vice President, classen for the same term, be elected as follows:—

Fach State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors canal to the whole number of Senators and representatives to which the State may be entailed in the Congress; but no Fenator or representative, experience in four years, and the executive founcitions of President except once in four years, and the executive founcitions of President and described by him, in pursuance of legislative and be discharged by him, in pursuance of legislative

enactment, during the full term for which the President and the Vice President had been elected. If such be a fair construction of the Constitution, then a President might become so without the direct agency or the deliberate judgment of the parties to the faderal compact. This is not the opinion of the committee. The logislation of 1792 evidently contemplated that the President pro tempore or Speaker, should not only be a contingent functionary, with Presidential authority of a provisional character, but that he should be confined to a sphere of il nited and prescribed duties. There are but two officers expressly provided in the election held once in avery four years—a President and his substitute, the Vice President Beyond these, no election by the primary constituent college a provided for. In case of a vacancy in the office of Vice President, either of a temporary or entire character, the powers and duties of the office devolve on the Vice President, in case of a vacancy in the office of Vice President, and such officer shall act as president, and such officer shall act as condingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected. The acting officer has not devolved on him, it terms, the powers and duties of an elected President, according to the provisions of the constitution. It seems to the committee that the officer selected can act only for a kimited term and with a prescribed purpose.

selected can act only for a kinited term and with a prescribed purpose.

Of course he must discharge all the duties of a President until one is elected, and for such purpose the officer
is authorized to perform the duties prescribed in the act
of 1702. This act came from the mind of the framers of
the constitution, and was passed in circumstances well
calculated to give it he sanction of intelligence and purpose. The President and Vice President are elective magistrates, and hold their authority directly from the
constitution. The officer on whom Congress devolves
executive functions by law is not elective; he is not the
choice of constitutional constituents, and if he could be
come president the day after the election of President and
Vice President, by their death, then a stranger to the
people might indirectly become their ruler against their
consent.

Whilst the committee do not question the constitu-

people might indirectly become their ruler against their consent.

Whilst the committee do not question the constitutionality of the clause of the act above mentioned, their are satisfied that these provisions are not a sufficiently full and explicit to guard, in all cases, against the mischief of confusion and anarchy.

The rinth section designates but two officers to take upon themselves the executive function, in the contingency specified, namely, the President of the Senate profumpors, and in case there be no President, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives. These, only, are to perform the duties of President as specified in the ninth section. From the termination of one Congress to the meeting of the next, there may be no Speaker; and whether such Speaker or a President profumpore would have, at the time, the requisite qualifications, under the Constitution, to be invested with the duties and powers of an acting President, is a question of too much importance to be left to the decision of the occasion.

The fourth clause of the second article of the Constitution reads as follows:—

No person, except a native born citizen or a citizen of the

No person, except a native born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President, neither shall any person be obsticle, to that office who shall not have attained to the upon of thirty vive years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

within the United States.

Your committee is of opalon that no one can be eligible to discharge, for the time being, the functions of President, unless he be thirty five years old, and a native born citizen. A Speaker of the House, or a President pro tompore, might not have these qualifications—and if so, the could not act as President in compliance with the Constitution.

tution.

To guard against the danger of an entire vacancy in

pore, might not have these qualifications—and if so, he could not act as President in compliance with the Constitution.

To guard against the danger of an entire vacancy in the office of President, professor as entire vacancy in the office of President professors, and speaker, to act as President. The cabinet for the time being, in some prescribed order, would in most direumstances, be the proper functionaries to fill the vacancy. In case of death they would be the persons most fit for the cocasien. There are other circumstances, however, which would make the cabinet officers until to eccupy the place of the President. In case of his impossible ment for high political offences, the Cabinet might be implicated, as particepts criminis, and ought not to be in the position of allies. To allow any of the cabinet to become President, therefore, might be to arm them with powers of great mischief. Another question, also, might arise—whether they could be regarded as efficers after the official functions of their principal had terminated or were suspended. It might become the duty of the substitute of the President to have new advisers, by removing observious ones from their offic ding position.

Another class of functionaries has been indicated as properly sained for the discharge of the duties of a vacant Presidency, to wit the Senators in the order of their efficial term of service, or when several Senators have the same continuous term of service, then the Senator lodest in years to be invested with the authority of an acting President for the purposes contemplated. There are two objections to such an arrangement first, a question of fact might arise as to the continuous duration of term, and actual age would have to be ascertained by some inquiry before the power of contemplated. There are two objections to such an arrangement first, a question of fact might arise as to the continuous duration of term, and actual president for the discharge of federative fruits.

The attention of the committee has been turned to an

Freident; and next, on the justices of the Supreme Court, according to the date of their commissions.

The committee is of opinion that none of the already mentioned officers can act as the provisional President, unless he have the qualifications prescribed for eligibility of the President of the United States, as contained in the fourth section of the second article of the Constitution.

The committee further recommends, that when the dutles of a provisional President, designated by act of Congress, shall be undertaken, they shall be completed in view of a dietinct end, to wit, to call into requition the primary power of electing a President authorized to exercise all the powers of the Executive as emanating from the constitution; to have the plenitude of constitutional authority; to be the President of the poople, cleed by recognized process and prescribed form.

The committee is of opinion that under the fifth clause of the second article of the constitution, in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of President, that the Vice President elected by the people becomes the President for the residue of the torm. In such a case, no power is reserved to elect a President during that term. But, under the same clause, the committee is equally clear in thinking that the office designated by Congress to act as President when a vacancy occurs in both the offices of President and the day or which the electors are it vote, that being the same throughout the United States. The President is elected. And Congress, under this article, must provide the United States. The President, as act only until the vacancy is removed, and a President is elected. And Congress, under this article, must provide the United States. The President elected by the people. No power is given to bold an election, by the people. No power is given to bold an election, by the people. No power is given to bold an election, by the people. No power is given to bold an election is the provision of a President and Vice President, is to act only until th

inaugurated, according to the twelfth section of the same act, on the fourth of March afterward, and his term will be four years from that date.

Supplementary to the several acts in force relative to the section of President and Vice President of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congrass assembled, That in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate protect of the United States, the President of the Senate protect of the United States, the President of the Senate protect of the United States until the disability be removed or a President of the Sunate, there the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, and it here should be no President of the Senate not Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, and it here should be no President of the States, or if there be no Chief Justice in effect, or it be a case of vacancy caused by removal, then the associate justices of the said Supreme Court of the United States, or if there be no Chief Justice in effect, or it be a case of vacancy caused by removal, then the associate justices of the said Supreme Court successively, according to senierity of commission, shall act as President of the United States with the constitution, or shall be under impeabment, then the next officer in succession (as hereinbefore specified) who may have the requisite qualifications prescribed for President of the United States until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

Sec. 2. And be if further enacted, That the electors appointed or chosen in the several States, pursuant to the tenth rection of an act relative to the election of a President shall be elected.

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Sec. 2. An

## PARTY MOVEMENTS.

Pennsylvania Know Nothing State Conven OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 5, 1866.

Diversity of Opinion among the Delegates—Who
will be the Successful Presidential Candidate—A Sanguine President and a Hopeful Speech-The Permanent Organization-Electors at Large-Committees Appointed-A County Convention-&c., &c.

This has been a lively day for Harrisburg. The trains from all directions came in last night and this morning loaded with passengers, many as delegates, and others as lookers on, to see what the Fillmore Convention would do. Having been the impression in various quarters that this Convention would go for a union electoral ticket, it has become a Convention of importance to the opposition of the Pierce and Forney party of this State; what this Convention would do has been the talk of all parties for the last ten days. The Philadelphia delegatearrived here yesterday, and were zealously at work last evening and this morning on the few country members that they found here to prevent any attempt in the Convertion to form a fusion ticket.

They had everything their own way until this morning, when it was found that some of the last arrivals were for a fusion ticket or anything else to defeat Buchanan; the tenacity with which these men clung to their views at once indicated that there would be a stormy time in the Convection. During the entire morning squads could be seen in various parts of the town, ngaged in a lively discussion of the prospects of the different cardidates, and the probable result of the election in his State. My attention was more particularly attraced to a group in the rotunds of the State House, who seemed to confine their remarks to Fil-more and Buchanau. A Philadelphian remarked that he believed that Fillmore would carry two Southern States to Buchanan's one, and that Fremont could not carry a State. Another said Fillmore's chances were better than any other man's in the Northern States, and he believed would be the next President. A third voice said, "Don't you believe that. Have you seen the New York HERALD lately. It has shown your Fillmore party to be a mighty small party. I tell you, John C. Fremont will be the next President, sure; the HERALD has never lost a President yet, and Bennett knows where he stands this time." Thus the conversation went on for some two hours, each contending that their particular candidate had the best chance of

At 10 o'clock A. M. the Covention was called

to order by placing
Jasper E. Brady, of Pittsburg, temporarily in the chair. He returned his thanks to the Convention, and said he felt himself bighly honored to be called apon to preside over a body of national Americans in his own State. Six weeks ago, he said, a Fillmore Convention would have been laughed at in Pennsylvania, and delegates who would attend such a body, be considered fit subjects for the Insane Asylum; but a great change has since come over theminds of the people. On the arrival of Fillmore in this country from Europe, he told the people if they wanted a Southern or a Northern President, they should not vote for him, for if he was elected he would be the President of the whole Union. (Cheers.) Those words have electrified the people, and they are rising up to his support in all sections; he was greeted with enthusiasm at every town on his roate to Buffalo, and now the State of New York is rallying to the support of her favorite son. You have a glorious cause and a glorious standard bearer. To you then, I say, onward, onward, and next November will see that banner planted triumphantly at Washington, (cheers.) and there proclaim to the world the glorious news that Americans shall rule America. great change has since come over theminds of the

then, I say, onward, onward, and next November will see that banner planted triumphantly at Washington, (cheers,) and there proclaim to the world the glorious news that Americans shall rule America.

The following committee was then appointed to examine credentials:—Messrs. J. R. Fianigan, Wm. M. Wright, Alex. McConnell, Israel Gurtelina, H. A. Lanty, Thos. E. Jeffres, H. R. Swope, E. Blanchard, Wm. H. Slingtoff.

The following committee was then appointed to report officers for permanent organization:—Messrs. Wright, Smith, Miller, Clyde, Edle, Patterson, Polmer, Pennock.

The Convention then adjourned for an hour, to give the committee time to prepare trueir report.

The recess was well used by the different politicians, discussing the subject of a union electoral ticket. Amongst the outsiders I noticed William Alexander, of Maryland, the Chairman of the Fillmore National Committee. He was urging the Fillmore men to unite with the Fremont men on one electoral ticket, or in any other way to prevent Buchanan from carrying the State. His course seemed to astonish many of the Pladaelphians, to think that a man coming from one of the Southern States should advocate a union ticket.

At 11½ o'clock the Convention was again called to order, and the Committee on Credentials reported, through their Chairman, 21 Senatorial and 67 representative delegates, being forty less than a full convention.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported Andrew Stewart, of Favette county, for President, thirteen Vice Presidents, and A. L. Hennersholtz, E. Jones, J. B. McCreary, T. Adams, for Secretaries. The report was unanimously adopted. Messrs. Edle and Flanigan escorted the President to the chair. He returned thanks to the Convention for the honor that they had conferred upon him. We are here assembled to act," said he, "and not to talk," and he, therefore, would not indulge in a long speech. He thought that this body should feel cheeded by the favorable reports from all parts of the country that are now committee were appoin

APPERNOON SESSION. HARRISHURG, Aug. 5, 1856.

The Convention Opposed to a Union Electoral Ticket-The Platform-Filmore Accepted as the Choice of the Convention for President, and A. J. Donelson for Vice President-An Uproar-Adoption of a Fillmore and Donelson Electora Ticket—A Central Committee Appointed—Noise Confusion and Suspicion-Doings of the County Convention, &c., &c. Convention called to order at 24 P. M., Andrew

tewart in the chair. Mr. EDIE offered the following resolutions:-

Mr. Edge offered the following resolutions:—
Resolved, That the committee appointed in the morning session to report the names of district electers be discharged from ferther consideration of that duty.
Essolved, That the nomination of electors be postponed until after the October election, and that a committee of thirteen be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be after the second Tuesday of October next, to present to the people of Pennsylvania such an electoral ticket as will in their judgment be best calculated to promote the success of Fillmore and Donelson in this State.

Mr FLANIGAN moved that the resolutions be laid on the table. On that, the year and assessment

n the table. On that, the year and nays were called.

Before calling the roll the President announced that a telegraphic despatch had just been received from Louisville, stating that all the important towns, and amongst them Lexington, the home of Henry Clay, had been carried by the Americans. That announcement was received with tremendous Henry Clay, had been carried by the Americans.
That announcement was received with tremendous applianse.
The vote was then taken on the motion to lay
The vote was then taken on the motion to lay

upon the table, and was carried—yeas 71, mays 18.

This was the test question of the Convention, which showed only 18 in favor of a union electoral

ticket; the talance for a straight out and out Fili-more ticket, which secures the State to Buchanna, unless there is a general raily of the masses on

Fremont.

Mr. Sanderson, of Philadelphia, in behalf of the Committee on Credentials, then reported the following resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice:—

senting voice:—
Whereas, a Presidential election is to be he'd in November next, and the affairs of the intion at the present crisis demand the most thoughtful consideration of every true patriot, and the exercise of wisdom, prudence and patriotism, in order to harmonize the agitated elements that now distract the American people, and to restore the country to that contentment, peace and quietness in which the present administration found it on its accession to nower.

And whereas, those bere assembled, and those whom they represent considering the peculiar and threatening cruis of affairs now existing, and the duties incident thereto, believe that our present and future existence as a free, united and independent people, the protection of our rights as freemen, the preservation of the consitution and the perpetuity of the Union, conspire to enjoin upon all good citizen; not to hazard the experiment of a new and untried man, but to select a man of tried personal and political integrity, of liberal and patrictic feelings, of enlarged national views, of sound republican principles, who is acquained with the genius and spirit of our government, and who in times past has proven himself faithful to the constitution, and exhibited the qualities of a statesman, which afford to his countrymen an assurance that if elected he will administer the government in accordance with the spirit of the constitution, and once more restors it to the policy of Washington. And whereas, those here assembled, and those whom

countrymen an assurance that if elected he will administer the government in accordance with the spirit of the constitution, and once more restore it to the policy of Washington.

And whereas, a candidate has been presented to the people of the United States in the person of Mislard Sill more, of New York, who, in all the requisite qualifications of a statesman, in soundness of mind, energy of intellect, clear and com, rehensive ludgment, knowledge of our constitution, laws and institutions, integrity of character, purity of purpose and devotion to the Union, it may be safely asserted is necord to no statesman in the country. Therefore be if Resolved, That this Convention representing the conservative, sober minded, patriotic and Union loving people of Pennaylvania, who are o possed to radicalism, whether advocated and sustained under the guise of democracy or republicanism, hereby declares in favor of Millard Fillmore, that pure statesman and devoted patriot whose former administration of the government was extolled even by its opponents as Washington like, believing him to be, above all other men named for the Presidency, the man for the crisis. He possesses in a more eminent degree than any other statesman new living a combination of qualities essential to a proper discharge of the dutles of the chief magistracy of the Union to secure the respect and confidence of the American people, protect the great interests of the country, give prominence to our free institutions, ensure peace and happiness among ourselves, and command respect from every people with whom we may have intercourse as a nation. Hence, we my leave to him for ourselves and those whom we represent, our cordat, firm, unyleiding and determined support fully satisfied that, sustained by the sober second thought of the honest yeomanry of the country, our efforts in his support are destined to be crowned with a glorious and triumphant victory.

Resolved, That in Andrew Jackson Doneison, of Tenessee, the people of the United States have presented fo

made it, is a paramount political good, or, in the language of Washington's Farewell Address, "the primary object of

patriotic desire.

2d. Civil and religious liberty, according to every man
the rights guaranteed to him by the constitution; among
which is that of enjoying his own religious opinions and which is that of edgying his own reagons opinion among of worship.

2d. A thorough reformation of our naturalization laws, and the exclusion of all foreign convicts and paripers, but no interference with the vested rights of the foreign born now in the country.

4th. The freedom of our common solviols from any influence or control of a sectarian or partizen character, and the right of the free use of the Bible therein as a text lead.

bth. The protection of the American laborer against

book

5th. The protection of the American laborer against the rulinous competition of the pauper labor of Europe.

cth. The improvement of our harbors and rivers.

7th. The freedom of Kansas, not secured by force and violence, and the use of Sharpe's rifes, but by affording full protection to the actual settlers in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the organic act of the Territory, to estab is a povernment of their own.

8th. Americans alone should rule America.

And lastly—That, guided by these principles, we wags uncompromising opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national uffirs, and more especially as shown in removing "Americans" (by designation) and conservative men from office, and placing foreigners and ultraists in their places, as shown in a truckling subserviency to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly braved towards the weaker powers, as shown in reopening the sectional agita ion, by the repeal of the Missieuri Compromise as shown in granting to unsaturalized foreigners the right of suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in two suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in two suffrage on the Kansas and Nebraska; questiong, as shown in the corruption, which pervade some of the departments of the government; as shown in diagranting meritorious naval officers through prejudice or caprice; and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign affairs.

On the adoption of these resolutions a motion was

On the adoption of these resolutions a motion was made to adjourn, and voted down. The Co

on the adoption of these resolutions a motion was made to adjourn, and voted down.

The Committee on District Electors then made their report.

A motion was made to act upon each Elector singly, there appearing to be some fear that they were not all sound for Fillmore.

The Chairman of the committee then stated that they had placed no person on the list unless they had received assurance that he was all sound.

A motion to act upon them separately was then withdrawn.

A motion was made to postpone the adoption of the report, but lost.

At this stage of the proceedings some ten or twelve delegates had the floor at the same time, offering resolutions. The utmost confusion prevailed.

A midst the confusion the Chair stated a question, and the vote was taken; but before he could give his decision as to the result of the vote, cries were heard, "What's the question?" "I don't know what I am voting upon." "Move we adjourn sine die." There was a perfect uprear for about ten minutes. He finally quieted them by stating that the motion before the Convention was to adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was the adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was the adjourn.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The following is therefore, the Fillmore and Donelson electoral ticket for Pennsylvania:—

\*\*SEXATORIAL ELECTORS.\*\*

1—A. J. T. Connerfell.

2—Henry Whate.

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2—Henry Whate.

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1—A. J. T. Connerfell.

2—John M. P. Nesbitt.

1—Joseph B. Ingersell.

15—Geo. W. Youngman.

16—Joseph B. Horborn.

17—D. S. Duffeld.

18—Geo. W. Patton.

19—Joseph B. Korhus.

20—John H. Wells.

21—Wm. M. Wright.

22—Henry Philips

22—Henry Philips

23—John M. D. Nesbitt.

24—John N. Heathrengton.

25—James Webster.

The Fourteenth district, being that known as Wilmot's, they could find no one for Filmore in, and there

The Fourteenth district, being that known as Wil-mot's, they could find no one for Filmore in, and there-fore left it vacant, in hopes that some one in that district would be patriotic enough to bolt from Fre-mont and serve his country in running as an Elector for Filmore. That district is open for a bid. Who bids? hids?
A motion was then made and carried, for the Chair to appoint a State Central Committee of twee-

Chair to appoint a State Central Committee of twenty-seven.

On motion, that committee was empowered to fill up the vacancy in the Fourteenth district, if any person could be found that could be relied upon.

There still seemed to be a great deal of suspicion in the Convention that all was not right; they were afraid that Fremont's men would get the advantage of them in some way. A resolution was offered that the committee have now power to add to or take any from the list of electors.

A motion was immediately made to adjourn, which was voted down. Objection was made to the wording of the resolution, and that was also rejected. At this period of the meeting a dozen delegates had the floor offering resolutions, accusing each other of trying to sell out the party; everything was in confusion; a majority of the delegates seemed to think that they smelt a rat, but could not tell where it was. Taking it altogether it was an amusing scene.

Amiest the confusion the Chair heard a motion to appoint a committee to notify the Electors of their recognization, and to require of them a paledon.

amissing scene.

Amiest the confusion the Chair heard a motion to appoint a committee to notify the Electors of their nomination, and to require of them a pledge that they would east their vote for Fillmore and Donelson, if elected. The resolution was adopted, and amidst the confusion, before either the Central Committee or any others, were appointed, the Convention adjourned. After the adjournment they gave three hearty cheers for Fillmore and Donelson, and three for Kentucky.

Thus ends another chapter in Pennsylvania politics. This Convention seemed to go to work with after defeat staring them in the face, and doing that which would ald their opposents in that object, like a ship ushing into a whirlpool with the power in their hands to steer clear of the danger, yet refusing to use that power. They had it in their power to-day to make such arrangements as would ensure Buchanan's overwhelming defeat in this State, but have refused to avail themselves of it. The Convention may safely be said to be a Philadelphia Convention; every motion that was adopted came from delegates of that city—Philadelphia was Pennsylvania.

# ADTERTISEMENTS BENEWED EVERY DAT.

EXCURSIONS.

L'ECURSION TO THE CHOLERA OR EASTERN SKA.
Capt. John S. Sebett, will loave in Software Ad A.X.
Capt. John S. Sebett, will loave in Software Ad A.X.
river, 6', c clock A. M. Spring street. Never river for the first and the second street of the second street.
A. M. pier 3. North river, 7', g colock A. M. Pisining tackle and hait on board. This excursion will come off without talk.
A limited number of thekets will be transet, to be had of the captain at pier 3. North river. Fare 60 ceuts each way. PISHING BANKS.—THE LARGE AND COMMODICULES steamer WASHINGTON, Captain, G. Whiners, will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks, on Sunday, Aug. 10. leaving Amos street at a quarter to 7; spring street at 7; income street, East river, at 71; Peck sillp, 725; and pier No. 3 North river, at 9 o'clock. Fare 25 cetals cach way. Refreshments, lines, but, Ac., formished ev board.

CIRAND EXCURSION UP THE NORTH RIVER—TO TSing Sing, Nyack Tarrytown, Irvington, Dobbe Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers, every day, (Sundays excepted) during the season, touching a Amos street. The new and aplends sicemer METROPOLITAN, Captain F. Frost, will leave the pier foot of Jay street, every morning, as 8:16 colock, landing as above. Returning, will leave Sing Sing, at 1 P. M.; NYOrk, 1:20. Tarrytown, 2: fryington, 2:26, Bobbs Ferry, 2:30; Hastings, 2:35 Yonkers, 3; arriving in New York about 4 or clock, Fare for the excursion; to Yonkers and returning to New York, 25; cents; to all the landings above, and returning to New York, 50 cents. For frather particulars inquire of 1. LEWIS, Jr., 222 West Street.

GREAT SPORT -LARGE QUANTITIES OF FISH ARE CREAT SPORT—LARGE QUANTITIES OF FISH ARY
I now caught and by request of several old fishermen, the
steamboat KING PHILAP will make a trip to the Fishing
Banks on Sunday, Aug. 10, and will leave Grand street at 8.
Peck slip at 8½ and pler 3. North river, at 9 o'clock. She is
large and can accommodate all who wish to fish. Fare, 58
cects for the trip. Lines, &c., on board.

SUNDAY TRIPS TO GLEN COVE, LANDING AT Strattonport, Ciry Island and New Rochelle each way, Fare each way, 25 cents. The steamer R. L. STEVENS, Capt. Charles Anderson, will make a trip to Gien Cove, making the above landings every Stunday, commencing June 22 1868, leaving Annos street at 7½; Spring street, 7½; pier 3.75%, Peck slip, 8, Broome street, 8½, Tenth street, 5½, Twenty-sixth street, 5½, Returning leaving Glen Coven 23, New Rochelle at 2½; City Island at 4, Strattonport at 4½. The Second avenue cars run within two blocks of the landing at Twenty-sixth street.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG—LANDling at Yonkers, Hastings Dobbs ferry, Tarrytown, Ringling the Vertical Conference of Caldwell's West Point, ColdSpring and Cornwell. The new steamer METAMORA, Capit,
William Perry, will leave New York from pier foot of Jaystreet every Sunday morrhing, at 7 O'clock. Returning, leave
Kewburg, at 2 P. M.; landing at Amos street each way. Pasengers for Peekskill, will land at Verplanck's Point. Stages
will be in readiness to convey passengers to Peekskill, For
further particulars inquire of 1. LEWIS, Ju., 202 West street. SUNDAY MOBNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW, LANDSing at Tonkers Usashusa, Dobbs, Ferry, Tarrytewn and
Sing sing.—The factorie steamer THOMAS E. HULSE will
have pip foot of Jay street on Sunday morning at 800 A. M.
and 5 F. M. making the above bunday morning at 800 A. M.
street dock each way. For further particulars inquire of J.
LEWIS, 22 West street.

The STEAMER ROBERT J. STEVENS, CAPTAIN
Charles Anderson, makes regular trips to the Fishing

Thereas Anderson, makes regular trips to the Fishing Banks every day, except Sunday, leaving Anna street, at 6 clock A. M. Suring street Ti, Peck silp, S. Brooms street, St. pior So. S. North river, 9 o clock. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

W ERHAWKEN GROVE, POLLOCK'S PAVILION AND
Guttenberg.—The favorite steamer MERCURY, Capa.
H. Maitan, will run during this week from foot of Robinson
street, touching at the foot of Spring, Amos, Twentieth and
Forty-third streets, North river, leaving Robinson street at 2,
H. J. 3 and 5 o clock Roturning, leaving Guttenberg at 16,
12, 2, 4 and 64, o clock Fare 64, cents.

E. 2. 4 and 6% octook. Fare 6% cents.

WEHAWKEN CROVE. AND POLLOCK'S PAVILION.
Fare 6% cents. The favorite signate MERCURY, Capt.
E. Mailan, will leave on Sunday, August 10, from foot of
Robinson street. North river, tousting at the foot of Sorting
street, Amos street. 20th street and 432 street, North river
leaving for of Robinson street, 9 octock, 11 octook,
8 o'clock, 5 o'clock, 12 o'clock.
2 o'clock, 4 o'clock, 6% o'clock.

A NGLO-AMERICAN HOURL, HAMILTON, CANADA West,—this rew and corgant holes—the largest in Canada—at the heat of Lake Ontario, and forty-three miles from Niagara Falls, on the great Western Railread, it open for the reception of travellers, whose parturains the proprietor reception of travellers, whose parturains the proprietor espectrally solicits. Spleadid steamers leave daily through the entire lake to Moutreal.

Late of the Troy House, Troy, N. Y., Proprietor

COLLINS. HOTEL, FOOT CANAL STEET, NEW YORK, directly opposite Collins' line of steamers. This house is pleasen't; located and most central to business; fine saids of rooms to let, to transient or permissial boarders on reason, able terms.

BLAKE & ROBINSON, Proprietors.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE. BROADWAY.

This new and large hotel, newly furnished and in thorough order, baring all the appointments of the highest priced hotels, invites the attention of traveliers.

GOOD BOOMS AND BOARD, \$1.75 to \$2 PKR DAY.

Or rooms only, (meals extra and as ordered,) 50 cents, 76 cents and \$1, per day for single rooms, Parlors and bedrooms, \$1.50 to \$3 per day.

SIDNEY KOPMAN. WALL HOUSE—EASTERN DIST. BROOKLYN, (FOR-merly Williamsburg.) corner of Fourth and couth Fflic streets. This elegant and commedious hotel is now open; the house and furniture are entirely new; its situation commands a fine view down the bay, and as a cool and pleasant summer residence it is unsurpassed by any in the country; it is withle-age munites walk of four ferries. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

---

AT PRIVATE SALE—A GRAY PONY, II HARDS sligh, and weighing 476 pounds; a buggy and harness, a sligh, a latilest saddle, and youth saddle. The pony is serve years old, perfectly sound, kind, true, and very gay. Buggy and sleigh new, and they, as well as the harness and saddle, are in excellent order. As the owner contemplates sending his son to school, and consequently has no further use for them, they will be soil on reasonable terms. Apply to S. S. MTERS, Keeper of Kings county Almshouse, Flathush I. I. where the establishment can be seen, at any reasonable hour.

A CHESNUT FILLY, FIVE YEARS OLD, ABOUT FOUR

BUGGY FOR SALE -- A GOOD SECOND HAND LEA The buggy wagen for sale, together with harness.
The buggy is nearly new, and in complete order. May be seen upon application to A. O. BUTLER, So Nassa a room No. 16.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE -- A BEAUTIFUL HALF TOP brett, entirely new; will seal six persons. Also a second hand reckaway, with four seats and high door; a doc-tor's pheton and a grocer's or milkman's wagon, with top. Apply at 214 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, CART AND HARNES FOR SALE.—SEVERAL SECOND HAND LIGHT WA-gons, with and without tops also new wagons constantly on hand and made to order in the very best manner, at J. SEAMAN'S coach, carriage and light wagon manufactory, 2181; Mercer street.

FCR SALE—A DARK BROWN HAMILTONIAN HORSE, 5 years old has spring, 16 hands high, sound and kind in single or double harness; can be made to trot fast. Apply at 12E Editings street, between livingion and Delancey. FOR SALE-A BEAUTIFUL CHESTNUT BAY HORSE

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL CHESTAUT BAY HORSE, broke for single and double harness; the owner wishes to dispose of the same at once, as he will leave soon for Europe, can be seen at HALLIGAN'S stable, 12s Chiton place, Sighth street, after 2 o'clock P, M., daily.

HOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR BUILDING MATERIAL OF a carriage, a pair of stylish and fast black horses, and on unbroken Abdallah colt, about 15 hands high, Apply to C. H. SMITH, 13 Park place, or JOSIAH PAYTON, South Bergen N. J.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR SIX SEAT ROCKAWAT, IN complete order, the property of a gestleman gone abroad; has been tent inthe used. Apply to DRAPER & DEVLIN. 65 Walt street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD ROAD WAGON, IN COMPLETE order weighs 29 lbs. has been run eight months and will be sold cheap. Apply at 20 West Thirty-minth street. FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BROWN HORSE, fifteen hands one inch high, can trut fast, is aspliented saddle horse, very gentle, and cannot be surpassed in style. Apply at the Club stable, corner of Stale and docrum streets. Brooklyn.

Frontyn.

FOR SALE—A TROTTER MARE, (GRAY EAGLE)
fire years old, and sound and kind in all harness. Also
two high wagons, two sois light harness, two pairs blankes,
two whips and one build. Will be soid together or separate,
very cheap, as the owner is going to leave the city. The first
one who offers a reasonable price goes them. Inquire in the
feed store, in Sixth avenue, between Thirty second and Thirtythird street.

FOR SALE-VERY CHEAP, A FIRST RATE SET OF light double placed barners. Inquire at 675 Fourth street, near svenue D.

HORSES FUR SALE.—A NICE PAIR OF BAY horses, sixteen bands high, six years old, pricked and docted with good talk sound and kind, and wory good travel-lers. Will be sold, any time before the bit, for \$600. For fur-her particulars inquire of J. B. WALTON, proprietor of the Red House stables, Harlein. The ears pass every ter-minutes.

GRSES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS FOR SALE.

A rocksway carriage, patent axies, in good order, also, a span of bay horses, well matched, kind and good travellers, together or single); also, a good set of harmess. The whole will be sold at the low price of \$500, as the owner has no further use for them. Inquire at Tickney's stable, Love lane, near Pictrepout street, Brooklyn.

STALLS TO LET,—THREE OR POUR STALLS, IN THE excellent private stable, 216 Ninth st., with good carriage in, water, gas, &c. Apply at 144 Second avenue.

TWO HORSES AND WAGONS FOR SALE ONE IS A A gray horse, 9 years old, 15% hands bigh, sound and kind, and can trot in less than 3 min. to a road wagon; the other is a light bay mare, 8 years old, pony built, sound and kind, and stands in the street without tring; would suit a doctor or femily. The wagons are both shifting top buggy wagons, nearly new. They will be sold tegether or separate chesp, as the owner has no use for them. They can be seen by applying a JOHN CAFFREY, 97 Ninth avenue.

TWO SEAT WAGON FOR SALE-SUITABLE FOR either one or two horses, and in good order; will be so, cheep by applying at Wm. Cooper's cost pard, Hudson street, corner of Thirteents. WAGON FOR SALE.—SLIDING SEAT COVERED top wagon, in good running criter, cost \$175; will be said for \$80. Can be seen at J. Morris' stables, Liberty street.

BOOKKEEPING. WRITING, AND THE OTHER ES sentials to success in mercantile life are taught by POS TER & DIXON in an expeditious and superior manner, to the colure exclusion of the randers six and twelve lesson char latancy. Rooms 346 Breadway, Appleton's Building.

PRENCH INSTITUTE—FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 48 East Twenty fourth agreet, near Medium, park
commercial and classical bost-ding and day school, under the
direction of Prof. Eise Charlier, of Paris, will re-open on the
10th of September next.

MADAME BERGIER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HER friends and the puble in general that her boarding and day school for young ladius will be re-opened on Wednesday, day tember 10. Circulture ome be obtained at her residence. He 424 Medicary account.